R. H. Wimble

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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JOB PRINTING.

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to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1863.

CALENDAR FOR LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

	Sun Rises.	Sets.
	H. M.	H. M.
[illegible]	6 26	5 24
Day's length 10 h. 42 m.	6 37	5 23
[illegible]	6 29	5 21
[illegible]	6 30	5 20
[illegible]—Indian Summer begins	6 41	5 18
[illegible]—John Adams born, 1735	6 42	5 17
[illegible]	6 43	5 17

[illegible] Monday, 26th; New Moon, Wednesday, 11th.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[illegible] ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE PAPERS ASSOCIATED.

[illegible] according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District [illegible] of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—The fire on Sumter from Gregg Wagner and three Monitors has been incessant since morning. The Monitors drew off at 7 this evening. Gregg and Wagner are still firing rapidly from hundred pounder Parratts. Six hundred and seven shots have been fired at Sumter, 88 of which [illegible]. Nearly all were directed at the sea face. No [illegible] of consequence to the forts. The sea wall is pretty [illegible]. The fire at Fort Johnson is not so [illegible] today. Some few shots were fired on Sullivan's [illegible]. Our Batteries keep up a regular fire, making [illegible] shots and exceeding the enemy in accuracy. Not [illegible] casualties at Forts Sumter and Moultrie, or any of [illegible]. No further firing on the city. The shells [illegible] have been picked up and were filled with Greek [illegible] Gun in Union Bank, fell on the cistern; others fell [illegible] water. Heavy firing still going on.

The above was retained in Richmond 24 hours, though [illegible] were in good order and but little doing.—Ed. [illegible]

President Davis in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Oct. 28.—President Davis arrived here today on his return from his visit which was extended to [illegible], where he addressed the people in the [illegible]. He returned via Mobile, Pollard and Montgomery. His reception everywhere was most enthusiastic and evinced on the part of the people a most enthusiastic support of the Government had cause. At Pollard [illegible] Clanton's brigade of exempts and received the most gratifying receptions of the tour. He [illegible] to-morrow for Macon and Savannah.

The above dispatch was received in Richmond on Monday night but was not suffered to reach us until [illegible] later, kept back we suppose to give the Richmond papers a day or two the advantage of us. We call the attention of Col. Thrasher and Messrs. Greene and [illegible] to this matter, and shall continue to do so until [illegible] outrage upon our rights as a member of the Press [illegible] is remedied.—Enquirer Phonogram.]

Fatal Duel.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 28.—A duel occured near Augusta today between C. A. Reid of Augusta City, and R. Copeland of Maredian. The latter was killed.

Gunboat Enid.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 28.—Courier from the Bay of St. [illegible] says one hundred Yankees, under cover of the gunboat *Commodore*, landed at that place on the 23d and surprised and attacked our cavalry, wounding one man fatally and Capt. Marshall severely through the body, captured 4 prisoners previously taken, burned 4 houses, plundered the place and carried off some negroes.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—We have again a period of quiescence unbroken by the slightest rumor to which any importance can be attached. The papers are filled chiefly with communications and editorials on the subject of finance and discussion on the question of subsistence, which is becoming one of serious interest to the people of this section of the State. Resolutions of the House of Delegates requesting the Governor to make known to the people in proclamation their rights under the law, in the method of protecting themselves from unlawful seizure of property, were indefinitely postponed. No [illegible] of truce expected until Saturday.

If you want good apples, go to Myner's.

The Sloman's had another good house last night. They [illegible] their last entertainment this evening.

A FREE PRESS.

Under this head the Charleston *Mercury* has the following excellent article:

A Republic is a Representative Government, under the control of the people, for whom its delegated powers are exercised, and to whom it is responsible. It is an organization based on the principle that the people are capable of discriminating between truth and error, wisdom and folly, and right and wrong; and that they are competent to carry out, in the conduct of their representative Government—both by men and measures—the discriminations they make. To be in a condition to exercise this power, and by that means to shape the course of their Government—facts and opinions must be elicited and put before the people for canvass. These are indispensable to the exercise of an intelligent judgment. Ignorance is as fatal as corruption. Public opinion must be enlightened and honest. To keep the people in the dark, defeats the prospect of wisdom in affairs, so does popular corruption. The blunders of ignorance or [illegible] part of the people will not give them a wise direction of their affairs. That they mean well and do the best they know how for their country, with the lights before them, does not mend matters. It is necessary that they should have lights. There is no means for informing the people and for evoking their proper judgment so efficient as the press. To muzzle the press is to suppress facts and opinions which may be necessary to the correct judgment of the people. War against the freedom of the press is an attack upon the people's means of obtaining information for the control of their government—strikes at the root of republican freedom itself. Its practical effect is to put the people, their government and their measures in the hands of those who, having gained their confidence, would direct affairs without responsibility.

The press does not undertake to do more than to furnish facts and ideas for the exercise of the good judgment of readers. It has no power or pretension to dictate or control. The adoption or rejection of views expressed is entirely optional with readers, and the reading of any particular newspaper is certainly voluntary. The Press has no authority other than that freely accorded to it by the public, upon a judgment of character and intelligence, or upon the inherent force of the views thrown out. In these lie all its might and all its authority.

A free press is absolutely necessary for the preservation of liberty in any country. It may become, and to a certain extent always is, licentious. What power is free from abuse; and where can perfection be found in the world? Is perfection expected from all who speak words or perform actions? Do abuses of these privileges and powers prove that speaking and acting should be stopped? There is responsibility for words and for actions. Also for writing and publishing in newspapers—moral, legal and personal. Abuses are liable to remedies, or at least—as much as speaking and acting—to preventions in the future. As to infallibility and perfection, the idea is nonsencical. The evil must be taken with the good—in newspapers as in men themselves, and in all things human, from governments down.

But even a licentious press is far less evil than a press that is enslaved, because both sides may be heard in the former case, but not in the latter. A licentious press may be argued; but fair play is allowed to truth and falsehood, wisdom and folly, right and wrong. In such a struggle, republicans believe the former will prevail.—The evil is open to remedy. An enslaved press must be an evil; for an enslaved press suppresses truth, and makes error to be more current than truth. falsehood than wisdom, and wrong more powerful than right, without the [illegible] of correction. It is then a one-sided business of interested men. The people may be stuffed to suit the interests of those placed in power. False statements, foolish counsels and unjust actions are given currency and applause by an enslaved press without comment or contradiction. A licentious press cannot effect these things; and if it gives poison, it gives also the antidote, which an enslaved press withholds. An enslaved press is double fatal. It not only takes away the true light—for be that gets we might stand still—but it sets up a delusive one, that may drag us to our destruction.

The Press must be taken for what it is worth, as giving speech and utterance to the various and conflicting statements and opinions in the community, with a view to sift the truth, develop the right and elicit the nature and [illegible] the public opinion of the people. Public discussion alone can accomplish this result.

[From the N. Y. World.]

SHALL WE HAVE AN EIGHT YEARS' WAR?

Is the Union worth an eight years' war? Except for illustration, this is an idle interrogatory; for it is certain that the war cannot last eight years on its present gigantic scale without mulcting the country in hopeless bankruptcy.

The war has already lasted two years and six months, and in that time we have accumulated a national debt amounting to about $2,000,000,000. Each year of the war must cost more than the year next preceding, for the constantly increasing inflation of the currency will cause a corresponding increase in the cost of military supplies. With the same number of men in the field it is probable that, taking one year with another, at least thirty per cent. will be annually added to the cost of supporting the war. A simple calculation will show the impossibility of the war continuing eight years without bankrupting the nation. It may fairly be doubted whether it can continue five years from its commencement, or double its present duration, without prostrating the credit of the Government. * * * It is clear that a war even for the Union cannot be indefinitely prolonged; and consequently that an Administration which spends much and accomplishes little will, if continued in power, bankrupt the nation, and fail to restore the Union at last.

"The Union at any cost" is a well sounding cry till you come to examine it. Do we want the Union at the expense of national honor? Ought we to purchase the Union by national bankruptcy? We are shocked by such questions; we recoil from the alternative they present.—But if the thought of either part of the alternative is intolerable, what shall we say of an Administration that is so managing the war as to threaten us with the accumulated horrors of both? If the war continues to be mismanaged as it has been—that is to say, if the Republican party continues in power another four years—we shall have a nation bankrupted and dishonored, without the compensation of a Union restored.

"But the war has made considerable progress." If you look only at the credit side of your balance sheet, and shut your eye to the debit side, you may easily fancy yourself rich. It may be satisfactory to have an omelet on your breakfast table, but if you have paid enough for the omelet to buy a house and lot you have really very little to show for your money. In proportion to the number of men called into service, and the amount of debt accumulated, the Administration have accomplished very little. "Washington is safe"—and so is Richmond.—"Vicksburg is ours"—but a cry comes from all the Western cities that the Mississippi is no more open to commerce than when Vicksburg was in possession of the enemy. "The Army of the Cumberland is in Chattanooga"—but it was driven there defeated, and stands there on the defensive. The Administration has called successively for 75,000 men; for 500,000 men to end the war early by a single overpowering effort; for 300,000 men to save Washington and repel the invading rebels; for 300,000 men again to serve three months, and end the war within that time beyond all peradventure; for 300,000 men still again to replace the nine months' men who were mustered out, with Washington again in no danger in the North again invaded; and now the President calls for still another 300,000 men, to be allowed for, he tells us, on a future draft!

Unless the war makes a more rapid progress in proportion to the colossal scale of our expenditures, our resources will give out before the rebels give up. We shall have lost the knife, and have flung the handle after it.

FROM TENNESSEE.—The Atlanta *Register* of the 27th says:

We have rumors from the front, which come to us through credible sources, that our pickets are within three miles of London, a point strongly fortified by ourselves and more recently by the enemy. Our readers will remember that London is a little village on the Tennessee river, at the crossing of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, thirty miles this side of Knoxville. We are inclined to believe that Gen. Stevenson's command is merely a corps of observation, not ordered to advance unless it can be done with perfect safety. The capture of Knoxville is beyond the limits of his specific instructions. He may not even attack the strong hold at London.

We are told, too, that Gen. Grant has been placed in command of all the armies in the West, that Rosecrans has been superseded by Thomas, and that Burnside had been requested by Thomas to report to him at Chattanooga for consultation. These facts are of interest from papers found on the person of Col. Cliff, a notorious spy, made from Hamilton county, captured, we are told, a few days ago. Burnside, our ranks Thomas, and it is hoped, probable, that their commands will be consolidated, or other important movements are being executed, of which it may not be prudent to speak.

A GOOD SAMARITAN.—The Marietta *Rebel* has the following notice of a prominent citizen of Tennessee who has made himself very useful since the war:

Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, for a week past has been divorcing at the wood station near Catoosa platform, in the rear of our army, carefully and steadily engaged in waiting upon the wounded soldiers. On one occasion, while about four hundred of them were lying upon the ground, he had prepared a bucket full of toddy, and was dosing it out with a tin cup to those whose condition required a stimulus, when he was hailed by a lad in view pleading that he should "pass by that way." The Ex-Governor immediately went to the wounded soldier who hailed him and gave him a dose of toddy.—The grateful veteran, looking up in his face, said, "I thank you, parson." "I am no preacher," replied the Governor; "why do you call me parson?" Soldier—"Well, that dose was so good, and helps me so much, I didn't think any body but a preacher would have brought it to me." The Governor moved on in his mission of mercy, amused, no doubt, and edified at this new and original mode of distinguishing the benevolent philanthropist of the clerical robe and maltese cross.

PIANO TUNING.

PROF. W. S. B. MATHEWS, AN EXPERIENCED and accomplished Tuner, will visit Raleigh on or about the 30th inst., at which time he will attend to such orders for Piano Tuning as may be left with Mr. John Armstrong, to whom also he refers.

Strings replaced, and action regulated in a workmanlike manner. Oct 29-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESday, the 3rd day of November, commencing at 9, a. m., the Stock of Goods, now on hand, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c. Also, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Estate of Nathan Kramer, deceased. Terms Cash. The Merchandize will be sold in lots to suit the trade, who are especially invited to attend. FANNIE KRAMER, Adm'x.

Oct 29-4t By JAS. M. TOWLES, Auct'r.

WANTED.

A GOOD TANNER WANTED, ONE THAT CAN come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. My address is Gibsonville, N. C.

Oct 27-10t* D. P. COURT.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Oct. 29.

APPLES—Green	$8@10
" Dried	$2 00
BACON—Hog round	65@70c
BEEF	$5
BEE'S WAX	$2 50
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$3 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Bushel, very scarce	$40
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$75
" Superfine	$60
" Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	50c
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$4
LARD	$2 00
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$1 50
NAILS—Scarce	$5
OATS—Per bushel	$4 bu
" Cleaned	
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$7
" White Table	$7
RAGS	10@12c
RICE	40c
RYE	$4
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$3 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 25
WHEAT	$12

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:

[Signed] JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:

[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.

HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Oct 16-1m

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE.

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November.

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

Oct 16-thov11

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:

P. E. HINES,
Medical Director.

Oct 10-2awlm

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 8th, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, NO. 2. COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,

Will meet at the town of Smithfield, in Johnston County, on Monday, the 19th of October.

Kinston, in Lenoir, Wednesday, the 21st.

Kenansville, Duplin, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th.

Clinton, in Sampson on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th.

Wilmington, in New Hanover, on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of October,

for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General.

Oct 9-t30

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to it is office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Cam'd'g Post.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

380 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hillory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Huntsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to

Oct 29-oawtd W. H. HIGH.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers, in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land in Newbern street in said city, containing about 50 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD E. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

TO REFUGEES—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF KINSTON, N. C., a fine Lot and large House, containing eight rooms, three of which are large. Refugees in want of a home, or others, wishing to invest Confederate money in real estate, will here find a favorable opportunity. For terms &c., apply to JOHN T. WALSH.

Oct 23-6t Goldsboro, N. C.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the lands and plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out. CHAS. MANLY.

Oct 22-tawl4nov

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for *cash*, if the purchaser desires it.

Oct 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.

THOS. D. HOGG,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.

Standard copy till forbid.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST PRINTING ESTBLISHMENTS in the State, consisting of a No 4 Washington Press complete; an Empire Job Press, capable of making 1,500 impressions per hour; 250 pounds Long Primer; 300 pounds Brevier, and sixty pounds Nonpareil, together with some 50 Fonts of Newspaper and Job Type; a fine Imposing Stone; 4 double Stands with racks; Standing Galleys, Slide Galleys, Wood and Brass Galleys, Imposing and Job Sticks, Chases, Furniture, &c.—in fact a complete office, nearly new, having been in operation only a few months previous to the breaking out of the war, and has not been in use since then, can be purchased cheap by early application to JOHN NICHOLS,

Oct 13-tf Raleigh, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,

July 4-tf Captain C. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bank Cape Fear, Oct. 16, 1863.

Dividend No. 180.

A DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. HAS BEEN DEclared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on 1st November. J. G BURR, Cash'r.

Oct 20-2w

Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard copy 2 weeks.

CIRCULAR SAW MILL.

THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY WISH to purchase the gearing, carriage and saw of a Circular Saw Mill, to be run by water power. Address S. H. ROGERS, President,

Oct 19-tf Or H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer.

Standard, Christian Advocate and Biblical Recorder 2 weeks each.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PRODUCERS OF THE 5th Congressional District that from and after the 15th inst., the Produce tax will be received at all the depots in said District. Farmers are requested to aid the public service by promptly bringing in their Tithe, especially wheat, which is now much needed by the army. Agents are authorized to contract with millers for grinding the Tithe wheat, by which means the point of delivery is brought nearer the producer. Corn in the ear will not be received before the 1st of November, and shelled corn not sooner than the 1st of January next.

C. B. HARRISON,
Oct 14-3w Capt. & P. Q. M. 5th Con. Dis. N. C.
Hillsboro Recorder and Standard copy 6 times.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.

Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of NORTH Carolina eight and six per cents bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SUNday last, at Charlotte, N. C., my negro man TOM, aged twenty-eight years. He is about five feet ten inches in height, of dark complexion, stammers when frightened, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, head and face small and round. He is a very likely negro. Tom is no doubt trying to get to Currituck county with a forged pass, and will probably pass through Raleigh and Weldon. He is familiar with Railroads. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me.

Oct 23-2w* WM. R. GORDON.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary & Treasurer.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

Office N. C. Railroad Company,
GOLDSBORO', Oct. 23, 1863.

A LARGE SALE OF ELIGIBLE TOWN LOTS will be sold at this place on Thursday, November 5th, 1863. The town is finely situated, immediately on the Railroad near Graham; the lots are laid off 200 feet square, the streets 100 feet wide, with two large open squares, and the sale claims the attention of all persons wishing to secure a pleasant and healthy home.

Terms cash, or approved bonds at six months, with interest from date. THOMAS WEBB,

Oct 26-td President.

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex-parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Sep 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Man or Monroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs. E. C. WADDILL,

Oct 10-1aw6m Jailor.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. June 13-tf

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY,

Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THIS District, Messrs. ARRINGTON and TURNER, will address their fellow-citizens at the places and times following:

Monday,	26th October,	Rolesville,	Wake
Tuesday,	27th "	Busbee's,	"
Wednesday,	28th "	Barney Jones',	"
Thursday,	29th "	Lashley's X Roads,	"
Friday,	30th "	Green Level,	"
Saturday,	31st "	Law's,	"

Mr. Turner will address the people of Raleigh and vicinity in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th October. Oct 13-td

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address

KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 5-1m Graham, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 5, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25 6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer.

Standard copy

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 26-tf

TO GAS CONSUMERS

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT the price of Gas will be $20 per thousand feet.

Oct 16 tnov WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf [illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1863.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in the price of everything used in the publication of this paper, or in any way connected with it, renders an advance in our terms necessary to continue the paper and to enable us and the worthy men in our service to live. Owing to an advance in the material used in the manufacture of paper, we have been notified of an advance of 25 cents on the pound in that article, making the cost of paper 75 cents per pound. When we state that as late as last Spring we only paid 25 cents for paper, the necessity for an advance in our rates will be apparent. We have also to submit to an advance of one hundred per cent. in the cost of Ink, while our expenses for labor, telegraphic reports, wood, gas, glue, &c., have been more than doubled in the last few months.

For these reasons our rates for subscription and advertising will be as follows, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863.

Daily paper, one month,	$2 00
" three months,	6 00
" Six months,	10 00

No subscription taken for a shorter period than one nor longer than six months. We print nothing but a Daily paper, and subscriptions will only be received in accordance with the above terms, and in no case will the paper be sent without the money.

After the first of November our price to Agents and News Dealers will be $8 per hundred, and the price of single copies at the Counter and from Newsboys will be 15 cents.

Subscriptions will be received until the 1st of November at our present rates.

ADVERTISING RATES

On and after the 1st of November will be as follows:

One square, eight lines or less, solid minion, one day, $2, and for every additional day $1.50, and the same for additional squares. Persons sending advertisements from a distance may, by counting 50 words as a square, calculate the cost for any number of insertions, and accompany the advertisement with the money. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance or they will not be inserted. Advertisements inserted once, twice or thrice times a week will be charged $2 for each square for every insertion. These rates will apply to advertisements of any length.

Marriages, deaths and everything of a personal character are charged for as advertisements.

Prices.

Good resolutions are cheap; in fact we have heard the preachers say that the regions of darkness were paved with them. We hardly open a paper but we see town, county and district meetings heralded forth in which long preambles and a string of resolutions as long as the moral law express the patriotic devotion of the borough, neighborhood or settlement to stand by the cause and sell all their surplus at Government prices, &c. Now this all sounds very well, and looks very well, on paper, but when the thinly clad, patient, suffering wife or mother of the soldier calls on Esquire Muggins, the chairman of the meeting, or some one of the august "committee on resolutions," for a peck of meal or a few pounds of meat, these very patriotic and benevolent gentlemen *have none to sell.* They are full of good resolutions—of course—and would give everything to everybody, if they had it, but they never have anything to spare. The fact is, if we believe what we hear, there is no one that has anything to sell, and the non-producing population of the Confederate part of the moral vineyard, including the army, must starve. Is this true? Have we no meat or bread in the country? If not, then we are already subjugated. But there are provisions in the country; the people and the army can be fed, and must be fed, and all our troubles arise from the want of confidence in Confederate money, and unless something can be done to induce those who raise provisions to sell to non-producers and to the government, and receive the currency of the country, our doom is sealed.

What we want is not public meetings, resolutions, and published declarations of loyalty and patriotism—we want every man who has surplus grain, meat or provisions of any kind, to sell to everybody at government prices, and take Confederate money. We know a farmer in the upper part of Wake county that has been selling wheat at $6 a bushel. He thinks that enough and asks no more, and if every farmer, who has wheat to spare, would sell it at that price, flour instead of $75 a barrel would only command about $35.

The soldier works at *eleven dollars* a month and takes Confederate money. His wages were fixed upon the supposition that the currency of the government was as good as gold, and in the commencement of the war it was, and it has only been depreciated by the greed and avarice of those men at home who have been enriching themselves on the misfortunes of the country and the sufferings of the families of the men who are exposing their lives to protect them and their property.

What the condition of the country demands at the hands of every good citizen is deeds, not words, and unless we can have more active benevolence and patriotic action, and less in the way of resolves and windy demonstrations, we can expect nothing but present disaster and final ruin. Prices must be reduced or the wages of the soldiers must be raised, for the pittance they get now will do nothing in the way of the support of their families.—But suppose Congress raises the pay of soldiers to $30 a month? Will it make their condition any better? We hardly think so, for if their pay is advanced the leeches that fleece them of their hard earned wages will advance the price of all the necessaries of life in proportion, and thus rob them of all as they do now. Almost every man we meet has a new financial scheme by which the country is to be relieved and confidence restored in the currency, but we can look for no good results from any scheme unless the people, the producers and manufacturers, can be induced to sell at reasonable prices and take Confederate money.

Congress is soon to meet and we do most sincerely trust that the body may be able to do something to give relief to the country. The present tendency of everything is upward, and without some check be applied many must starve becaus they are unable to buy food. If there is enough in the country to support the population at any price, there is enough at reasonable prices.

Eastern North Carolina.

We saw yesterday, gentlemen direct from Kinston and Wilmington, and they assured us that everything was remarkably quiet at both of those military posts. The large blockade trade at Wilmington keeps up all the former show of business, and we have no doubt but many have made large fortunes. The enemy have no forces nearer there than Newbern, if we except the loose blockade kept up at the entrance of the harbor, and the people of that goodly town, we suppose, feel quite safe and secure, but we very much fear that before the coming of another Spring they will have to meet the shock of battle. Wilmington will hardly escape the ordeal to which other coast towns have been exposed, but when her hour of trial does come, we hope our forces will be able to hurl the invaders back and save the people of that patriotic and hospitable town the insults, indignities and wrongs that have been heaped on other communities. They have a gallant commandant of that military department in the person of Gen. Whiting, and nothing will be left undone that can be done to keep the polluters of our soil out of Wilmington.

At Kinston all is remarkably quiet save an occasional flag of truce and a little underground trade with the Yanks at Newbern. The force at Newbern and Washington is thought to consist only of a mere garrison, and no advance is expected or feared for the present.

In the Albemarle country a perfect quiet reigns, the enemy only occasionally making their appearance in patroling parties on the sound and rivers. We learn they have entirely abandoned Elizabeth City, and probably there is no considerable force nearer than Portsmouth or Suffolk.

This quiet all along our coast gives much relief to our people, for they have been sorely tried, but we fear it is the calm that precedes the storm, and that during the coming Winter the enemy will give us enough in the way of active operations to more than make up for their present inaction. We may be mistaken, but we cannot but believe that our patience, endurance and heroism is to be put to the test between now and Spring; and unless we prepare to meet and repel raids we must expect to be robbed and plundered, and some of us murdered. If we can press the enemy at other and more important points, all may be well and we may keep them out of our State, but should they abandon Virginia at the approach of bad weather, we may begin to prepare for their coming, for our coast will be their next place. Come when they may and as they may, we will meet them as becomes a people whose greatest ambition is the discomfiture of their enemies and the independence of their beloved country.—They may overrun our soil and destroy our property, but they will not have conquered us then; and before they have done this many of our persecutors will have been compelled to bite the dust and yield the ghost at the hands of a people that they come to outrage and destroy.

Confirmation of the Death of Col. Ruffin.

We fear that there is no longer any ground for hope as to the fate of Col. Thos. Ruffin. That gallant man's life has been sacrificed in this terrible war. One after another of the bravest and the best of our citizens are falling before the merciless tread of our cruel invaders. The late operations in Virginia has lost North Carolina many a gallant son and caused many a heart to bleed, but of all that have fallen there were none more brave, gallant and generous than the lamented Ruffin. He has been faithful to his country and her cause, and if all who are left behind will but imitate his noble example the hated foe will never subjugate this people.

We find the following obituary notice in the Richmond *Sentinel* of Wednesday last:

DIED, at Grace Church Hospital, Aexlandria, Va., on Saturday night, 17th inst., Col. Thos. Ruffin, 1st N. C. Cavalry. The letter which conveys this intelligence says he received every attention from the surgeon in charge and his attendants. His remains were deposited in a vault in the burial ground of the Methodist Protestant Church, subject to the order of his family in N. Carolina.

Col. Ruffin was never married, but he leaves a mother and brothers and sisters to mourn his fall. We assure them they have the sympathies of all who love the cause for which their relative sacrificed his life.

The 1st N. C. Cavalry.

In the late pursuit of the enemy under Gen. Meade, this gallant corps, the 1st N. C. Cavalry, which has so often been in battle, greatly distinguished itself. In the charge on the enemy's infantry on the 14th inst., near Bristoe it captured a large number of prisoners. It was in this charge that Lt.-Col. Ruffin fell, he and Maj. Barringer and five others having dashed clean through the enemy's lines. The fate of Col. Ruffin is no longer in doubt, his death being announced elsewhere in this paper. After his fall, Major Barringer took command of the Regiment, though twice wounded in the thigh, in this gallant affair, and led the Regiment in the brilliant charge of the 19th inst., when it routed Kilpatrick's command, and bravely supported by the 2d N. C. Cavalry, pursued the enemy 5 or 6 miles, capturing a number of wagons and ambulances and 250 prisoners, with the loss of only 10 or 12 killed, wounded and missing on our side.

In this whole campaign the Confederate cavalry rendered the most useful and brilliant service, capturing some 1500 of the 2400 prisoners, sent to Richmond by Gen. Lee; and conspicuous among all in these noble deeds, was the 1st N. C. Cavalry. All praise, then, to this veteran and gallant corps which has done so much to honor the Old North State and to serve the sacred cause in which we are engaged.

From Western Carolina.

We have nothing additional from the Western part of the State but a confirmation of the death of Maj. John W. Woodfin. A letter was received at the Executive office yesterday stating that Maj. Woodfin had certainly been killed in a skirmish with a party of the enemy at or near the Warm Springs, some days ago, and that his body was on the way to Asheville. We have heard no particulars of the skirmish further than that the enemy had artillery with them and were in considerable force. Confederate troops have gone forward to Gen. Vance and if the enemy attempt any further advance we doubt not but they will be met and driven back.

Brig.-Gen. Ramseur was at the Yarbrough House yesterday.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Tuesday says:

The enemy, at last, has broken his long silence. Yesterday, for the first time since our forces evacuated Morris Island, the sand heaps which mark the site of Batteries Gregg and Wagner were wrapped in the smoke of their own guns.

The enemy's fire opened at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and continued right steadily until dark. Fort Sumter was the chief object of his fire, but Sullivan's Island and Fort Johnson came in for a share of his attention. It is stated that his efforts were, for a time, directed to the destruction of the bridge connecting Sullivan's Island with the main. The number of guns used by the enemy was eleven—seven guns at Gregg and four at Wagner. It is believed that he was also using one mortar.

Up to a late hour last night we had heard of no casualty having taken place in any of our batteries. One house on Sullivan's Island was struck by a shell. An official telegram from Fort Sumter states that out of 188 shots fired at that post, 165 struck the fort and 23 passed over it. The Monitars steamed up within range of the fort and fired about ten shots.

Our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie replied deliberately to the Yankee fire. Our James Island batteries, of course, kept up their usual mortar fire against Gregg and Wagner.

Gilmore having evidently completed his works on Morris Island, lively work may now be reasonably anticipated.

Thomas Jefferson once said, after he had been President of the United States:

"The habit of using ardent spirits, by men in public offices, has occasioned more injury to the public service and more trouble to me than any other circumstance which occurred in the national concerns of the country, during my administration. And were I to commence my Administration again, with the knowledge, which, from experience, I have acquired, the first question which I would ask, with regard to every candidate for office, should be: "Is he addicted to the use of ardent spirits?"

FAITH.—Faith justified Abel and translated Enoch, floated the ark and founded the Church, crossed the Dead Sea and shook down the walls of Jericho. In all ages it has out of weakness become strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens and led out willing martyrs for the mountains or the flames.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

MORNING SESSION—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

The Convention met at half past 9 o'clock, A. M., and after spending half an hour in devotional exercises, the proceedings of the previous day were read. A number of new delegates reported themselves and took seats in the Convention.

On motion a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of raising a fund for the education of the orphans of deceased soldiers, in schools already established. This motion elicited considerable discussion as to the best means of accomplishing the desired result.—Messrs. Knapp, McDowell, Camp, Hufham and Winston, participated in the discussion. Rev. Messrs. Walters, Pritchard and Knapp were appointed on that committee.

The committee to nominate the remaining officers of the Convention, reported as follows:

Vice Presidents—1st, Rev. T. E. Skinner; 2nd, Rev. W. M. Wingate; 3rd, Rev. B. F. Marable.

Treasurer—Rev. J. S. Purefoy.

Auditor—Rev. W. T. Walters.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Rev. J. J. Lansdell, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Sunday School and Publication Board. The President appointed Messrs. G. W. Purefoy, W. T. Brooks and N. B. Cobb on that committee.

A committee consisting of Rev. W. M. Wingate, J. S. Purefoy and J. L. Carroll was appointed to consider the best means of carrying on the system of State missions.—A number of interesting statements were made showing the great need of Missionary labor in different sections of the State. On motion, the Convention adjourned after prayer by Rev. R. H. Moody.

AFTERNOON SESSION—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by Rev. A. D. Blackwood.

The President announced the following committees:

On Periodicals—N. B. Coob, F. H. Jones and R. H. Moody.

On Obituaries—J. D. Hufham, G. W. Camp and G. W. Powell.

On time and place of next meeting—G. W. Purefoy, T. J. Knapp and P. A. Dunn.

On nomination of Preachers for next Convention—D. Justice, J. McNeal and C. S. Skinner.

On vacancies in Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College—H. Petty, J. L. Carroll and E. A. Poe.

On state of the country—A. McDowell, A. D. Blackwood and P. D. Gold.

An invitation to visiting brethren to take seats in the Convention was accepted by Rev. T. Hume and Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, of Virginia, who were welcomed by the President.

The report of the Mission Board was presented by Rev. J. D. Hufham, and after some discussion was referred again to the Board for amendment. On motion, the Convention adjourned after prayer by Rev. G. W. Purefoy and benediction by the President.

From Kinston.

CAMP 3rd N. C. CAVALRY, NEAR KINSTON, N. C., October 27, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—This Regiment, with the exception of three companies, left immediately on duty on the Blackwater, has returned to the Old North State. The three companies left behind will be relieved in a week or two by the 7th C. S. Cavalry, when they will join their command in this State. As Col. Baker is absent on some mission to ——, Lieut. Col. Waddell has the entire command of the Regiment. What disposition will be made of the command, I do not yet know. I suppose, however, the companies will be detached in front of the different military posts along the coast, as the thorough knowledge of the topography of the country, by both officers and men will be a safeguard against such surprise by raids as disgraced our troops on duty here during our absence in Virginia.

As all of the companies contain more than their maximum numbers, Col. Waddell has been instructed to organize a company of dismounted sharpshooters of the men whose horses have died in Virginia, and are unwilling to furnish others at such extravagant prices for the service. This company will, therefore, be formed in a few days, and the officers elected. It has been reported, however, that they are to be supplied, but I am the last to believe that Col. Waddell will deny the men of his command any privilege guaranteed to them by the army regulation though he may be restrained by the authorities in doing so.

It is true, that the appointment of officers for an army has its advantages, and for regular armies, where men go into the army as an occupation, it is no doubt the best plan, but an army composed of the material of which ours is composed—an army where every man of his own accord goes forth, endures the rigors and hardships of war, to battle for all that is near and dear to man, where the humblest private is as susceptible of the sentiment of glory and honor and shame, as the proudest captain that carries a plume; it is evidently necessary that such men should have officers in whom they have confidence as friends, gentlemen and soldiers, to guard their rights and interests while their hands are tied by the throngs of military laws.

The subordinate officers of a volunteer army should be the choice of the men they are to command, and not upstarts and favorites of *great men*, who take commissions in the army for what they are worth, and regard the soldier as a piece of inanimate machinery, fit only to be hurled against the bayonets of the enemy.

If the officers for this company should be appointed from some other command, as has been reported, it will be to treat with cool indifference the patriotism of men who have done all in their power for their country's cause, and deny the worthy and good soldiers the chance of promotion.

All is quiet below to-day. The enemy have very few troops in this State now. Yours, &c., W. D. H.

For the Progress]

Remember the Poor Seamstress.

MR. EDITOR:—You deserve the hearty thanks of the numerous sewing women of this city for your timely and persistent efforts to secure an *immediate* advance in the prices paid by our authorities for the manufacture of State clothing—an advance which *must be made* if we wish to guard against the deplorable effects of want and suffering in our midst this winter.

It is a notorious fact that, of all the classes and varieties that constitute the laboring part of our population, the seamstress gets less for her work, comparatively speaking, than any body else; and while every other trade or profession adapts the price of labor to the exigencies of the times, thereby enabling the employee, to a certain extent, to keep up with the rapid strides of the provision market, etc., the poor seamstress gets but a fraction more than was paid her eighteen months ago, when provisions, shoes, wood, etc., could be had at a reasonable rate. The price now paid is 90 cents for jackets, and 75 cents per pair for pants. A lady remarked in our presence a few days ago, that she bought a candle the day before for which she paid 75 cents. She worked that night until two-thirds of her candle was consumed and had completed one pair of pants. Now many females, having their household duties to attend to, find it almost impossible to devote more than half the day to their needle, and they are therefore compelled to work at night; but how can they do so with any benefit to themselves when they have to pay as much for a candle as they get for a pair of pants? Take, for instance, a woman who has two or three helpless children dependent on her exertions alone for a support. She can make but one pair of pants in a day and attend to her other duties. She works at night, pays 75 cents for a light, and makes one pair of pants, for which she is allowed 75 cents. Comment on this fact we deem unnecessary, as every one can see the *point* for himself and reflect on the consequences which are likely to ensue. How a large proportion of the poorer class of our population are going to "weather the storm" this winter it is difficult for us to conjecture, unless aided, and that most liberally, by those of our citizens who have the means at their command. We see nothing to encourage the hope, notwithstanding the frequent and powerful appeals of press and pulpit, that the speculation and extortion which is ruining our country is not rapidly and fearfully on the increase, and that articles of prime necessity are to continue advancing in price, unless our rulers and legislators determine to put a stop to it by the strong arm of the law. But let this be as it may, justice demands that our sewing women should receive a compensation for their labor as near as possible on a ratio with the prices which they have to pay for the necessaries of life—say, at least, $1.50 for jackets and $1.25 for pants—and as your appeals in their behalf last winter, with those of your present correspondent, met with a prompt response, we hope and believe those who have the matter in hand will see the justice and propriety of a like proceeding now.

AJAX.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT KISSED.—A friend remarked to us yesterday that there never was a great occasion without something ridiculous to spoil it and related the following:

A lady intent on seeing the President, awaited his arrival most anxiously at the depot, and, upon seeing him, rushed frantically to where he was exclaiming in pathetic strains:

"Oh! Mr. President, will you let the Yankees come to Selma?"

"I assure you, my dear madam, they shall not," replied the dignified Mr. Davis; and thereupon the overjoyed fair one smacked his lips. No dainty "buss," it was rather, but a regular "sockdologer" that sounded like the report of a small pistol.

THE 44TH IN THE LAST AFFAIR AT BRISTOE STATION.

Below we give the casualties in the 44th, commanded by the gallant Col. T. C. Singletary, at the late fight at Bristoe Station:

Casualties in the Forty-fourth North Carolina Troops, (Kirkland's Brigade,) in the engagement near Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863, commanded by Colonel T. C. Singletary:

Field and Staff—Killed—2d Lt R W Dupree, Co. H, acting Adjutant. Wounded—Col T C Singletary, slightly.

Co A—Lt R G Sneed commanding. Killed—Corpl R E Morgan; Privates W H Williams, C A J Tully, Jasper Emory. Wounded—James Walker, D H Beck, Isaiah Cash, James Copley, H F Exzell, E A Ester, James Forrest, J F Nevils, severely; J R Perry, leg amputated; Joseph Conner, S H Ferrill, A B Montague, D Mangum, J E Rose, J Self, J Stanly, D G Wilson, slightly. Missing—S R Hughes, W A Perry, E Emory, G Laws.

Co B—Capt R C Brown commanding. Killed—Private Delany Gramey. Wounded—J L Crawford, John Harris, Jas Rogers, severely; John Dew, leg amputated; W D Andrews, Benjamin House, McHenry Mitchell, slightly. Missing—Sergt R B Pitt, Private G Bunting.

Co C—Capt M G Cherry commanding. Wounded and prisoners—2d Lt W Letchworth; Privates Lemuel Cherry, W McGlonhorn, Cornelius James. Wounded—Corporal J M Clark; Privates W Brewer, W Bullock, T Bullock, William Camron, J S Harris, severely; Corpl W H Crawford, A B Fulford, John Musgrove, T E Randolph, Isaac Sterns. Missing—Corl A Congleton; Privates K Clark, B F Long, W E Jenkins, J J McGowa, W O Pollard, B F Spain, Jesse Thomas.

Co D—1st Lt J S Faston commanding. Killed—1st Sergt W H Wollard; Privates W C White, J N Vestal, R Byrd, B Denton. Wounded—Sergt J R Baldree; Privates F M Albritten, R A Bryant, W J Harris, J G Mason, G Fulford, J T Jones, W H Williams, N E Price, E Pilgrim, severely; Sergt W R Hansel, Corpl W M Smith; Privates W T Beaman, L Tugwell, W T Holcombe, J K Jolly, B Fleming, G W Crawford. Missing—Privates E T Elks, John Averitt, Henry Moon, W Peeples.

Co E—Capt J J Crump commanding. Killed—Private Eli Lambert. Wounded—2d Lt C C Goldston; Corpl A Thaggard, Asa Adams, Robert Brown, James Mashburn, Henry Thomas, M W Tally, severely; Private M D Wicker, slightly and prisoner; Capt J J Crump; Sergt J D Wicker, Corpl F Bray, C B Dresniriker, W Mashburn, H Heart, slightly. Missing—Private C B Myrick, N A Rogers, H A Crutchfield, Lemuel Smith.

Co F, Captain J C Gaines commanding. Killed—1st Lt J C Montgomery, Corp E Harris, Private W Keith.—Wounded—Privates J C Reeves, W B Haltone, J Snoturly, T F Haywood, H Thompson, C N Wright, severely; Sergeant W C Hilliard, Privates Miles Henley, Jas Tucker, D Talbot, A Waisnor, slightly; Private J F Hamilton, leg broken. Missing—1st Sergt W T Wade, Privates Nelson Harris, J R Keith, J Crowder.

Co G, 1st Sergt W S Long commanding. Wounded—Sergt D M Sykes, Privates G Adams, Ed Allen, S W Thompson, A C Wysong, severely; Corp J D Scott, Privates P Garner, H G Nicholson, Joseph Wright, J H Wagoner, slightly. Missing—Privates E F Brown, D C Bryan, W Carlton.

Co H, Capt R W Singletary commanding. Killed—1st Sergt H S Bean, Privates Jas Sanford, B Davidson.—Wounded—Sergt J C Cornelison, Corpl W D Ellison; Corpl A Martin, H Gardener, J Moon, slightly. Wounded and prisoners—Corpls — Green, E Livingston, D H Miller.

Co I, Capt D H Smith commanding. Killed—Privates C Smith, J Laughinghouse, L Nettlenham, A Gwatney, A Harber. Wounded—1st Lt J J Bland, 2d Lt J M Lancaster, Sergt Jas Dawson, Privates C C Butler, Wyatt Clark, severely; Capt D H Smith, Corpl N Miller, Privates F Mettlenham, M Stocks, T Stocks, E Nelson.—Missing—Corpl P D Gaskins, Privates James Elks, W Gardiner, E A Gladson, F Laughinghouse, S McGlonhorn, A Tucker, T J Wadsworth.

Co K, Capt R M S Lawrence commanding. Killed—Private Elgar Gupton. Wounded—Privates J C Woods, B Woods, severely; Corpl A Swanson, Private W Gupton slightly. Missing—Corpls W P Murphy, S Swanson, B Burnett, W H Gaspen, C T Rose, L Snider, James Ashley, G W P Cates, J T Pigeon, J M Ogburn, W L Herrit.

Total in Regiment. Killed—two officers and twenty-three men. Wounded—six officers and one hundred and four men. Missing—one officer and fifty-seven men. Total, officers and men, one hundred and fifty-three.

One officer and nine men of the missing were wounded.

BROWNLOW DEFENDING BURNSIDE.

The Nashville *Daily Journal* publishes the following epistle from "Parson" Brownlow:

As some reflections are cast upon Gen. Burnside for not having reinforced Gen. Rosecrans, I beg leave, in vindication of the gallant Burnside, to state a few facts not known to men who are ignorant of the Geography of the country. I claim to know the country occupied by both armies. I travelled through North Georgia as early a 1829, and lodged with the Cherokees before the whites occupied the country, and before there were good roads of any kind. I have been travelling over that section of East Tennessee ever since, in every conceivable way, and therefore it is that I know the country.

First. It is 110 miles from Knoxville to Chattanooga, and it is about 45 miles from Chattanooga to Lafayette, (in the neighborhood where the fighting began,) still further South. Buckner in retreating from Knoxville, burned the bridges behind him, rendering it impossible for Gen. Burnside to reinforce General Rosecrans with any speed; besides General Burnside had to keep an eye to the East, where in twenty-four hours an army of 20,000 men could be poured down upon him from Lynchburgh, on the great Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in full possession of the rebels.

The country in North Georgia is rather a level country, with hills and ridges springing up at intervals, and separating one valley from another. The streams are sluggish and the banks unusually high. The country is thickly timbered, with a heavy undergrowth, making it rather impassable for the operations of a large army.

For my part, I have every confidence in our ultimate success. Let Rosecrans be reinforced, and he will whip the whole Confederacy. The mediation I advocate is that of the cannon and the sword: and let there be no armistice, on sea or land, until all the rebels, front and rear, North and South, are subjugated or exterminated. And then let condign punishment be speedily meted out to the surviving leaders in this unholy crusade against civilization. My motto is, Greek fire for the masses and hell-fire for the leaders. And none but the loyal should be consulted in the great casting up of these accounts.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SLOMAN-AT HOME!

LAST NIGHT.

AN EVENING WITH SLOMAN.

Let those now laugh
Who never laughed before,
And these who love to laugh
Now laugh the more!

Oct 30-1t

LABORERS ON FORTIFICATIONS AT RALEIGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWNERS of slaves, and to the Free Negroes, employed on the intrenchments at Raleigh, that the pay rolls are now made out, and that they will be paid in person or to their agents, with duplicate powers of Atorney, by applying to Capt. Wm. B. Gulick, Paymaster for the State of North Carolina.

H. T. GUION,
Lt. Col. Art'y and Eng'r.

N. B.—The parties interested will save themselves much trouble, by appointing one or more agents from each County, qualified with legal powers of Attorney in duplicate, sealed and subscribed to before two witnesses! The following simple form will answer:

We do hereby appoint ——— ———, of the County of ———, our true and lawful Attorney to receive payment and receipt for us, for all monies due us from the State of North Carolina for the labor of our slaves during the month of ———, on the fortifications at Raleigh, N. C.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of ———, 1863.

——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, } Witness.

Oct 30-2w

FOR SALE.

15 BARRELS OF BROWN SUGAR. ADDRESS Box 340, Raleigh, N. C. Oct 30-3t*

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct. 29-tf W. E. RICHARDSON & CO.

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Including Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Groceries.

Oct 13-1m

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Citizens of the 9th Congressional District.—FELLOW-CITIZENS: After several nominations and repeated solicitations from my friends, I at this late period have consented to become a candidate to represent the people of the 9th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States. I offer as an apology for the late appearance of my acceptance the mob of the *Standard* office, as my principles reached that place a short time before the office was mobed; they consequently were lost, as I was informed last night by a private letter from the Editor. Thus he announced my name as being a candidate without my views.

Now, fellow-citizens, I state to you, in a form as condensed as possible, my position concerning the various questions now before the public and which will most probably come before the next Congress:

1st. If elected I shall support any measure that will bring about an honorable peace without further effusion of blood. All wars must end, and I think this war can only be closed by negotiation.

2d. I am opposed to mobs or mob violence.

3d. I am opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus.*

4th. I shall sustain with all vigilance the supremacy of the civil over the military law.

5th. The liberty of the press and of speech should not be encroached upon, for they are the bulwarks of our liberties.

6th. Congress should adopt some plan to place our currency on a firmer basis and save the credit of the Confederate government.

7th. My impression now is that I shall vote for the repeal of the Tithing Law, unless instructed by my constituents.

8th. The wages of our brave soldiers should be largely increased and their families especially provided for by the government.

You now have my sentiments, though brief. If you will receive my excuse for not visiting the counties of this District, when I inform you that during most of the campaign I was unable to travel. I am glad that you once more have the privilege of going to the ballot box as freemen and voting for the men whom you wish to represent you. Should I be your choice I will endeavor to make you a faithful and honorable representative.

Oct 26-1d S. P. SMITH.

To the Voters of the 2nd Congressional District.—Some time since, contrary to my wishes, I announced myself as a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District in our next Congress.

Preferring to remain in active service until peace and independence is secured, and believing that I can render more effective aid in attaining that end in my present position, I have, under the circumstances, concluded to withdraw my name, trusting that my friends will appreciate the motives which induced me to this step, assuring them that at some future time I will cheerfully assume any trust that they may desire to confer upon me.

Very respespectfully, yours,
BRYAN GRIMES,
Oct 26-6t* Col. 4th N. C. Troops.

To the Editor of the Progress—Dear Sir: As the time is approaching at which members of the next Confederate Congress are to be chosen from the several districts of the State it is perhaps well that those who have the qualified right should exercise it and cast their suffrage upon such persons as they may prefer to serve them in that capacity, more especially at such a time as the present is it essentially important that the voice of the people should look well to their interests and select such persons as deserve their entire confidence without regard to those who may press their own peculiar claims for office, thereby permitting the office to seek the man rather than the man the position. Under such considerations we, as a portion of the citizens and voters of the sixth Congressional District, would, with much deference to the opinions of others, respectfully suggest the name of **Hon. BEDFORD BROWN,** of Caswell, to be voted for as the member of this District, confidently believing as we do that he possesses all the qualifications essential to make a useful and reliable representative, believing that he entertains a deep and abiding interest in the prosperity of our beloved country.

And that he desires that peace should be restored upon honorable and elevated principles, and no other than such would be favor. Well known as he is in the different portions of the district in his long and consistent course in political matters we hope it will meet the approbation of his friends to rally with us, and we think he can be elected by a fair majority. Confident as we are that if so chosen he would accept and faithfully serve them in the next Congress of the Confederate States, as he has ever acted to respond to the call of his friends in serving them.

MANY CITIZENS.

Anderson's Store, Oct. 15, 1863. Oct 24-td

Notice.—To the Electors of the 2nd Congressional District.—I, Caswell, E. C. Yellowley, of Pitt, having announced himself as a candidate for your suffrages, and desiring above all else the success of Conservatism, I hereby withdraw my name from that canvass, to the end that Col. Yellowley may be elected; and I desire that my friends shall so consider my withdrawal.

With assurances of my kindest regards for those friends who have so enthusiastically advocated my election, I am

Yours, &c., W. DUNN, JR.

Oct 24-td

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina—MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress of the Confederate States. If elected, fellow-citizens, I shall, without hesitation, favor the early repeal of certain laws passed by your recent Congress. The conscription law I regard as unconstitutional and in its operations oppressive to many of the best men in the South. The tithing law is evidently of doubtful policy, onerous and oppressive to the people at large and must result in a heavy loss to the Government—Much that may be collected from the people by the tithing men must decay and be lost to the Government before it can be used to the interest of either the people contributing their productions or the government receiving them, in which event the people must be called upon the second time to supply the loss of the first tenth. The early repeal of the conscription and tithing laws I shall favor from a deep sense of duty to what I conceive to be for the best interest of the country.

I am in favor of the passage of a law paying the private soldier one dollar per day or thirty dollars per month, while in the service of the government. The necessity for the passage of such a law you cannot fail to see, in this day of high and extravagant prices asked for everything in the way of comimeal living.

I am in favor of a speedy termination of the war between the North and the South, on terms just and equitable to all the rights, honor and dignity of the Southern people—a war which is laying waste millions upon millions of property, and bringing poverty in its stead to the doors of thousands of helpless widows and orphans, a war which has and is offering up thousands of the noblest sons of the South to melt away in blood and carnage in an ungodly strife. I am for peace.

I am, very truly, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Bertie County, Sept. 24, 1863. [Oct 15-td]

We are authorized to say that THOMAS I. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized by the friends of Dr. J. G. RAMSAY, of Rowan, to announce that gentleman as a candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

Oct 19-td

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td*

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Greene and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re-election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS. Sept 23-td

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf